BRFSS Brief

Brief number 2022-10

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual telephone survey of adults developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention conducted in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and several US Territories. The New York BRFSS is administered by the New York State Department of Health to provide statewide and regional information on behaviors, risk factors, and use of preventive health services related to the leading causes of chronic and infectious diseases, disability, injury, and death.

Disability Status – New York State Adults, 2020

Introduction and Key Findings

INTRODUCTION

In the United States, one in four adults has some type of disability. Disability encompasses three dimensions: impairment to body structure or mental functioning; activity limitation, such as difficulty hearing, moving, or problem solving; and participation restrictions in daily activities, such as working, engaging in social/recreational activities, or obtaining health care or preventive services. Since the enactment of the Affordable Care Act, data collection and reporting systems such as the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), capture these dimensions through a series of six questions including: cognitive limitations, independent living disability, self-care disability, mobility limitations, vision impairment, and hearing impairment.

Adults living with disability have a higher rate of chronic conditions such as obesity, heart disease, and diabetes. ⁴ To reduce health disparities between people with and without disability, the New York State Department of Health works to improve inclusion and accessibility of health promotion programs; increase access to accessible preventive health care; and improve sustainability of policy, system, and environmental changes that benefit the health of people with disability.

KEY FINDINGS

In New York State, approximately 3.3 million adults live with a disability (23.0%). Adults with disability are more likely to be female, 65 years and older, and have an annual household income of less than \$15,000. Disability prevalence is significantly higher among Hispanic (30.4%) and Black non-Hispanic (26.6%) adults compared to adults who are White non-Hispanic (20.4%).

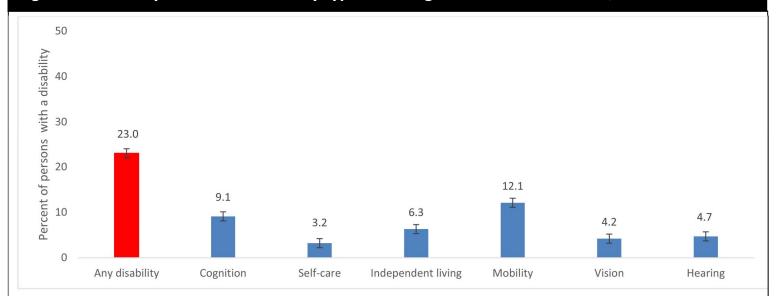
Adults 65 years and older are more than two times as likely to have a disability than adults age 18 to 44 (41.0% versus 14.9%). Adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 are almost five times as likely to have a disability than adults with a household income of \$75,000 and over (46.0% versus 9.6%).

Disability is more prevalent among adults living with diabetes and cardiovascular disease and those at risk for chronic disease due to their smoking, diet, and physical activity behaviors. Approximately one in three adults with obesity (30.6%) and more than one in three reporting no leisure-time physical activity (39.6%) have a disability. Thirty-three (33.0%) percent of adults who report having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and who currently smoke have some type of disability. The analysis of selected chronic conditions indicates that more than half of adults with diabetes (51.9%) and adults with heart disease (52.1%) report having some type of disability.

Disability status, BRFSS 2020 questions

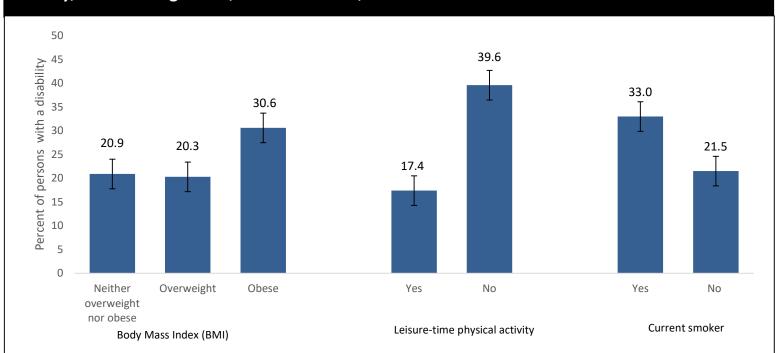
- 1. Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?
- 2. Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping?
- 3. Do you have difficulty dressing or bathing?
- 4. Do you have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?
- 5. Are you blind or do you have serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses?
- 6. Are you deaf or do you have serious difficulty hearing?

Figure 1. Disability status and disability types* among New York State adults, BRFSS 2020



*Notes. Any disability. All respondents who report having at least one type of disability based on Department of Health and Human Services definition for data reporting (self-care, independent living, cognitive, mobility, vision, hearing); Cognitive disability is defined as answering "yes" to the question "Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?"; Self-care disability is defined as answering "yes" to the question "Do you have difficulty dressing or bathing?"; Independent living disability is defined as answering "yes" to the question "Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping?"; Mobility disability is defined as answering "yes" to the question, "Do you have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?"; Vision disability is defined as answering "yes" to the question, "Are you blind or do you have serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses?"; Hearing disability is defined as answering "yes" to the question "Are you deaf or do you have serious difficulty hearing?"; Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

Figure 2. Percent of adults living with a disability by Body Mass Index (BMI) category, physical activity, and smoking status, New York State, BRFSS 2020



Notes. BMI category: Obesity is defined as a BMI of 30.0 or higher; Physical activity: Any leisure-time physical activity during the past month; Current smoker: Respondents who reported having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke; Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

Disability^a Status, New York State Adults, 2020 BRFSS

	Disability ^a	
	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Total New York State [N=14,232]	23.0	22.0-24.0
Sex		
Male	20.9	19.5-22.3
Female	24.9	23.5-26.3
Age (years)		
Age 18-44	14.9	13.5-16.3
Age 45-64	22.3	20.6-24.0
Age 65 and older	41.0	38.7-43.2
Race/ethnicity		
White not Hispanic	20.4	19.3-21.5
Black not Hispanic	26.6	23.5-29.8
Hispanic	30.4	27.6-33.3
Other race or multiracial, non-Hispanic	19.6	16.1-23.1
Annual household income		
<\$15,000	46.0	41.4-50.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	38.8	35.3-42.3
\$25,000-\$34,999	28.1	24.1-32.1
\$35,000-\$49,999	24.2	20.9-27.6
\$50,000-\$74,999	18.2	15.6-20.8
\$75,000 and greater	9.6	8.5-10.7
Missing ^d	26.7	24.3-29.1
Region		
NYS excluding NYC	21.7	20.5-22.9
NYC	24.8	23.0-26.5
Educational attainment		
Did not graduate High School	42.3	38.2-46.3
Graduated High School	26.8	24.7-28.8
Attended College or Technical School	23.3	21.4-25.2
Graduated from College or Technical School	12.5	11.4-13.5
Health care coverage ^e		
Private	12.2	11.1-13.4
Medicare	45.1	42.6-47.7
Medicaid	34.2	30.8-37.7
Other insurance	30.7	21.9-39.5
Not insured	23.8	20.4-27.2
Selected risk factors		
Body Mass Index (BMI) category		
Neither overweight nor obese	20.9	19.1-22.6
Overweight	20.3	18.6-21.9
Obese ^f	30.6	28.4-32.8
Leisure-time physical activity ^g		
Yes	17.4	16.4-18.4
No	39.6	37.2-42.0
Current smoker ^h		
Yes	33.0	29.8-36.3
No	21.5	20.4-22.5
Selected chronic conditions		
Heart disease ⁱ	50 4	47.070
Yes	52.1	47.6-56.6
No	20.7	19.7-21.7
Diabetes ^j		
Yes	51.9	48.2-55.5

19.7

No

18.7-20.7

Notes: a All respondents who report having at least one type of disability based on Department of **Health and Human Services** definition for data collection and reporting (self-care, independent living, cognitive, mobility, vision, hearing); b Weighted percentage; c CI = confidence interval; d "Missing" category included because more than 10% of the sample did not report income; e TRICARE (formerly CHAMPUS) VA or Military, Alaska Native, Indian Health Service, Tribal Health Services or some other source; f Obesity is defined as a BMI of 30.0 or higher; g Any leisure-time physical activity during the past month; h Respondents who reported having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke; i Respondent who reported having angina or coronary heart disease, or heart attack; ^j Includes physician diagnosed diabetes. Does not include reported gestational diabetes, prediabetes, or borderline diabetes.

References

- 1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Disability Impacts all of Us. Retrieved on December 16, 2020 from https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/disabilityandhealth/infographic-disability-impacts-all.html
- 2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Disability Overview. Retrieved on December 16, 2020 from https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/disabilityandhealth/disability.html
- 3. U.S Department of Health and Human Services HHS Implementation Guidance On Data Collection Standards For Race, Ethnicity, Sex, Primary Language, And Disability Status. Retrieved on December 16, 2020 from https://aspe.hhs.gov/basic-report/hhs-implementation-guidance-data-collection-standards-race-ethnicity-sexprimary-language-and-disability-status
- 4. Centers for Disease Controal and Prevention (CDC). Disabilty and Health Promotion. Retrieved on August 26, 2021 from https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/disabilityandhealth/relatedconditions.html

Program Contributions

New York State Department of HealthBureau of Chronic Disease Evaluation and Research Bureau of Community Chronic Disease Prevention

Order Information

Copies may be obtained by contacting:

BRFSS Coordinator New York State Department of Health Bureau of Chronic Disease Evaluation and Research Empire State Plaza, Rm. 1070 Corning Tower Albany, NY 12237-0679

Or by phone or electronic mail:

(518) 473-0673 or BRFSS@health.ny.gov

www.health.ny.gov

